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CATALOGUE

—OF—

340 SPECIMENS FROM THE COLLECTION

—OF THE—

Historical & Scientific Society,

WINNIPEG,

Comprising Geology, Mineralogy, Ethnology, and History of the Canadian Northwest,

—FORMING A—

PORTION OF THE EXHIBIT SENT TO THE DOMINION AND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION HELD AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER, 1883.

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The Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg

Organized 1879.

Number of	Honorary Members	12
"	Corresponding Members	24
"	Ordinary Members	180

Number of	Volumes in the Library	3500
"	Magazines received regularly	36
"	Newspapers received, not printed in Northwest	20
"	" " printed in the Northwest	22
"	Specimens in the Society's Collection	2000

For convenience the specimens contained in the Catalogue are arranged under divisions, and a short description given of the localities from which the fossils in the list have been obtained.

Division I.—Silurian Deposits.

SELKIRK QUARRIES.

These are situated on the east side of the Red River, about 21 miles north of Winnipeg. One, a short distance southeast of Selkirk station; the other, nearer the river and northwest, in the vicinity of the Town of East Selkirk.

The stone from these outcrops is of a greyish white color, and effervesces strongly on treatment with cold acids.

It dresses readily, and is largely used in Winnipeg as ornamental stone in building. When burnt it produces a very white variety of lime. The rock at the station is much nearer the surface, and appears to be whiter than that obtained from the quarry near East Selkirk, which requires about twenty feet of drift material to be removed before the solid rock is reached. Stone-cutters prefer working the rock from the latter on account of its apparent softness and tendency to harden on exposure. Much of the stone from these places shows a peculiar mottled like appearance. The following fossils were obtained from these outcrops, and are confined to a stratum of rock not exceeding ten feet in thickness:—

Sub-Kingdom Protozoa.

1.—Receptaculites. A fossil of doubtful position in the scale of life. By some placed among the Protozoa as a Foraminifer; by others it has been referred to the sponges, corals and even plants. Very common; some one foot in diameter.

2.—Stromatopora. Likely a new species, also of doubtful affinity, and referred to the orders Foraminifera and Spongida by different authors.

Sub-Kingdom Calenterata.

CLASS ACTINIZOA (CORALS.)

3.—Columnaria. "Honey-comb coral."
4.—C. alveolata. Common.
5.—Syringopora. "Tube coral."
6.—Halysites and Columnaria, in one specimen.
7.—Favistella. "Star coral."
8.—Halysites and Zaphrentis together.
9.—Zaphrentis. "Horn coral."
10.—Halysites catenularia. "Chain coral." Common.
11.—Favosites. Common.

Sub-Kingdom Annulosa.

CLASS CRUSTACEA (CRABS, ETC.)

12.—Trilobite. Head.
13.— " Tail shield.
14.— " Eye, showing the network structure.

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Sub-Kingdom Mollusca.

CLASS BRACHIOPODA ("LAMP SHELLS.")

15-16.—Strophomena.

CLASS GASTEROPODA (UNIVALVE SHELLS.)

17-18.—Pleurotomaria.
19.—Murchisonia.
20.—Maclurea. A rare specimen.

CLASS CEPHALOPODA (CUTTLE-FISHES.)

21.—Phragmoceras. New species.
22.—Endoceras. Siphuncle (tube.)
23-25.—Orthoceras. Fragments showing the septa of the shell.
26.—Endoceras. Fragment of the siphuncle from a large form.
27.—Orthoceras.
28.—Orthoceras. With crystals of calcite in the interior.
29-30.—Orthoceras. Fragments of large forms.
31.—Endoceras. Showing the position of the siphuncle (tube) which passed through the septa of the shell.

Division II.—Silurian Deposits.

STONY MOUNTAIN EXPOSURE.

At this place, located some fifteen miles northwest of Winnipeg, an excellent exposure of Silurian strata occurs. The so-called mountain stands like an island of limestone elevated above the surface of the surrounding prairie some sixty feet. It is about five miles in circumference, and resembles the shape of a horseshoe in outline. The west side is quite steep, and along the escarpment the exposed edges of the strata are easily observed; while the east side slopes gradually to the prairie level. The whole appears to be an outlying patch of Silurian dolomitic limestone, left by denudation in the condition in which we now find it. The surface near the quarry shows excellent traces of glacial action, the *striæ* indicating a N. NW. direction. Two distinct kinds of rock are observed here: one a hard dolomitic limestone of brownish grey color, about forty feet thick; the other a reddish grey limestone ten feet in thickness. The latter is exceedingly fossiliferous, and effervesces on treatment with cold acid. The former has but few fossils, usually very imperfect, and effervesces only when treated with *hot* acids.

The stone from this dolomitic stratum is largely employed for building purposes. Owing to its hardness it dresses with difficulty, and on this account is not so much used for ornamental stone as that from Selkirk. It produces, when burnt, a strong lime.

The fossils of this division are nearly all obtained from the lower stratum, and are principally shells, in striking contrast with those from Selkirk, most of which were either corals or representatives of the cuttle-fish family.

32.—Ochreous deposit, sometimes found in the upper stratum near the surface.
33.—Shows peculiar vermicular markings, often seen in the dolomitic rock.

Sub-Kingdom Cœlenterata.

CLASS ACTINIZOA (CORALS.)

34.—Stenopora fibrosa. "Branching coral."
35.—Favosites Gothlandica. "Honeycomb coral."
36.—Minute Coral.
37-38.—Obscure Corals in the hard dolomite.
39-40.—Petraia.
41-44.—Streptelasma corniculum. "Horn coral."
45.—Stenopora and Favosites.
46.—Chætetes. Minute coral on a shell.
47.—Stenopora fibrosa.
48.—Chætetes. "Incrusting coral."

Sub-Kingdom Mollusca.

CLASS BRACHIOPODA ("LAMP SHELLS.")

49.—A mass of Brachiopod shells.
50-55.—Strophomena nitens. Common.
55*a*.—S. Hecuba.
56-60.—Orthis subquadrata. Common.
61-62.—Orthis. Large species.
63-66.—Orthis.
67-68.—Orthis testudinaria. Very common.
69.—Three varieties of Brachiopod shells.
70.—Orthis. Interior of shell shown
71-72.—Calcite (carbonate of lime.) Crystals known as "dog-tooth spar" in a shell.
73.—Shells and coral.
74-75.—Orthis. Minute forms.
76.—O. adhering to another shell.
77.—Rhynchonella capax. A very common form at Stony Mountain, colored.
78-83.—Varieties of the same from lower stratum.
84.—Holopea ?

CLASS GASTEROPODA (UNIVALVE SHELLS.)

85-86.—Pleurotomaria.
87-88.—P. with other shells.
89.—Murchisonia.
90-91.—M. Large variety.
92.—Pleurotomaria.

CLASS CEPHALOPODA (CUTTLE FISHES.)

93-95.—Cyrtoceras.

Division III.—Cretaceous Deposits.

Some of the most beautiful fossils in this division were obtained from a large boulder taken out of a well on the farm of J. H. Poyser, near Pense station, C. P. R. The stone was about three feet in diameter, and presented no appearance of fossils on the external surface, but on breaking, proved to be a mass of beautiful specimens. The matrix in which they were imbedded when compared with the cretaceous limestone of the Rocky Mountains, showed it to be the same in physical characters and chemical composition. This stone, found imbedded in the clay thirty feet below the surface, was no doubt far removed from the rock of which it was a fragment. In this group are also some fossils from sixty miles south of Regina, and from the southern shore of Buffalo Lake, about fifteen miles north of Moosejaw, where an outcrop of Cretaceous rock occurs.

96.—Michelinia convexa. "Wasps' nest," coral Devonian.
97.—Ostrea. From an escarpment on the river Assiniboine sixty miles west of Portage la Prairie.

SIXTY MILES SOUTH OF REGINA.

98.—Inoceramus. A common cretaceous bivalve shell.
99.—Shell of an undetermined species.
100-101.—Mactra. A s[illegible] of clam.

PENSE STATION.

102.—Inoceramus.
103.—Ammonite (allied to the Naufilus of modern seas), and a mass of shells.
104.—Baculite. Mould from which the shell has dropped.
105.—Ostrea. Oyster family.
105*a*.—Inoceramus.
106.—Small shells, species undetermined.

BUFFALO LAKE.

107-108.—Mactra.
109.—Shell fragments.
110.—Mactra.
111.—Mass of shell fragments.
112-113.—Inoceramus. A common cretaceous bivalve shell.

Division IV.—Cretaceous Deposits.

Includes fossils obtained from a ravine near Irvine Station on the C. P. R., and those found at the coal mine near Medicine Hat. The escarpment of sandstone rock at Irvine is one of intense scientific interest, on account of there being found here this summer the fragmentary remains of some huge forms of extinct reptilia. There is no doubt that this place will ere long become a field of scientific investigation.

At Medicine Hat, where coal appears along the banks of the Saskatchewan about eight miles above the town, the principal fossils obtained are oyster

remains and fragments of petrified wood. The seam of coal worked at present is five feet thick, 220 feet below the surface of the prairie. 200 feet from the surface layers of oyster shells are found, and also in a stratum 213 below the prairie level.

IRVINE RAVINE.

114.—Petrified wood. Very common.
115-120.—Fragmentary remains of extinct Reptiles Likely Deinosaurs.
121.—Vertebra of a large Deinosaur.
121*a*.—Vertebra of a buffalo.
122-126.—Fragmentary remains of a Deinosaur. The remains of others were found in the same ravine, some imbedded in the sandstone rocks high up the escarpment. The size of the vertebra indicates a huge form.
127.—Selenite (sulphate of lime) uncrystallized. A clear variety of gypsum.
128.—Selenite twin crystals.
129-132.—Selenite crystals. Very common in the drift clay.
133-134.—Mass of Selenite crystals. Common in many parts of the Northwest.
135-137.—Ostrea. Oyster shell fragments.
138.—Mactra.

MEDICINE HAT.

139.—Petrified wood. Common along the Saskatchewan.
140.—Petrified wood, showing a knot.
141-143.—Ostrea. Oyster shells, found a few feet above the coal.
144.—Undetermined shells in the same stratum.

Division V.—Laramie Deposits.

Embraces specimens from an escarpment of sandstone rock on the Bow river, six miles west of Calgary. Much of the sandstone here contains innumerable fossil leaves belonging to many different species of trees. In some cases the leaves are very complete and readily identified. Owing to the soft nature of the sandstone it is difficult to secure perfect specimens. Bivalve and univalve shells are also common.

145, 150.—Protophyllum leaf.
146.—Corylus leaf (hazel.)
147.—Alnus leaf. (Alder family.)
148.—Undetermined species.
149.—Platanus leaf. (Plane-tree family,)
150*a*.—Populus leaf. (Poplar family.)
150*b*.—Quercus leaf. (Oak family.)
151-152.—Unio. Clam shells.
153-155.—Univalve shells. Likely genus Vivipara.

MISCELLANEOUS.—CRETACEOUS.

156.—Ammonite. From near Morleyville.
157.—Mactra. Clam shell. Belly river.

158.—Fragment of a large Ammonite, showing very distinctly the peculiar structure of the septa in these shells. Belly river.
159-162.—Fragments of Baculites from Edmonton. Sometimes called fish remains and petrified snakes. The animal which occupied the straight shell was a member of the cuttlefish family.
163.—Coal from Prince Albert.
164.— " Edmonton.
165. " 23 miles west of Calgary.
166. " 85 miles beyond Calgary.
167.— " Belly river.
167*a*.— " Medicine Hat.

Division VI.—Post Tertiary Deposits.

168.—Stalactite.
169.—Calcareous Tufa. (Petrified moss.)
170.— " " in process of formation.
171.— " " embedding leaf.
172. Aerolite. From Edmonton, N.W.T.
173-175. Buffalo skull. From 50 miles east of Calgary.

The mound in which the following remains were found was opened by the Historical Society in October, 1879. It was about eighteen miles north of Winnipeg, in the Parish of St. Andrews, on the banks of the Red River. The mound was 90 feet in diameter, and five or six feet at the highest point above the surrounding prairie. Owing to its situation, half of it had fallen into the river as the banks had worn away.

176. Skull found in mound in superficial interment.
177. Skull found in centre of mound, supposed to be a female's, for whom the mound had been erected.
178-179. Femurs of skeletons in mound. 178 is very much bent, showing it to have belonged to an Indian accustomed to riding.
180. Bivalve shell found alongside of 177, used as breast ornament.
209-215 Fragments of Indian pottery among superficial interment.
216-219. Tubes from mound, seemingly of steatite, used, some say, by medicine men as cupping instruments. Schoolcraft supposes them to be for telescopic purposes.
181-200. Indian arrow heads found near Lake of the Woods.
201-208. Flint implements used for scraping hides.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

220. Agreement made at Montreal between Joseph Frobisher & Co. and Joseph La Plasse, 1784.
221.—Agreement made at *Slave Lake* on behalf of the Northwest Company between Cuthbert Grant (a very noted Norwester, afterwards known as Warden of the Plains), with Jean Tesson (in Grant's writing), 1787.
222. Agreement made at Grand Portage (Pigeon River) by Norwest Company with a winterer, 1795.

223.—Agreement before a notary in Montreal, one of the parties acting for McTavish, Frobisher & Co., being Sir Alexander Mackenzie (the great explorer and author), in 1797.
224.—Ledger and inventories of the Norwest Company, showing trade from their Forts in the Interior, 1798-1799.
225.—Copy of a letter from Lord Selkirk to the British Government, in which is seen the beginning of the Red River colonization scheme, afterwards in 1811 carried out by his Lordship, dated April 4th, 1802.
226.—Day book of Norwest Company, showing an entry against Duncan Cameron (who in 1815 induced two-thirds of Selkirk colonists to leave Red River), 1806.
227.—List of Packs made beyond the Rocky Mountains by Norwest Company, 1807.
228.—Lord Selkirk's autograph, 1808.
229.—Map of Red River and Assiniboine (site of Winnipeg), used in the trials arising out of the troubles of 1816.
230.—A journal of occurrences at Fort William, 1830.
231.—Journal of H. B. Company's post, 1845.
232.—Invoice of an outfit for Moose Factory, 1848.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

233.—The Causes of Rising in the Red River Settlement, by A. McArthur, Esq., President.
234.—The Arctic Regions and H. B Route, by Dr. John Rae, F.G.S.
235.—Gleanings from the Geology of the Red River Valley, by J. Hoyes Panton, M.A.
236.—The Winnipeg Country, by Rev. Prof. Bryce, M.A., L.L.B.
237.—The Sioux Language, by Rev. W. A. Burman.
238.—Sources of North-Western History, by Mr. Wm. Dennis.
239.—Annual Report, 1882-3.
240.—Navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits, by Chas. N. Bell, Esq.
241.—In Memoriam of A. K. Isbister, by the Corresponding Secretary.

Division VII.

Comprises mineralogical specimens from the mining districts on the Lake of the Woods and some localities on Lake Winnipeg.

LAKE WINNIPEG

242.—Decomposed gold-bearing quartz.
253.—Iron ore.
244.—Mineral paint ore.
245.—Hematite.
246.—Bog iron ore.
247.—Steatite (soapstone).
248.—Iron ore from Edmonton.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Specimens from Manitoba Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company. Property located on Clear Water Bay, Lake of the Woods.

249-258.—Gold-bearing quartz.

Keewatin Mining Company.

259-263.—Gold-bearing quartz carrying iron pyrites.

Hay Island Company.

264.—Gold-bearing quartz.

Lake Winnipeg Company.

265.—Quartz, with gold.

George Heenan Mining Company. Property situated on Hay Island.

266.—Gold-bearing quartz.
267-274.—Surface ore from Two Pine Tree location.
275.—Gold-bearing ore from Weeninwake.
276.—Quartz bearing free gold.
277-284.—Specimens showing free gold nuggets.
285-297.—Quartz bearing gold which has yielded good assays. In some the gold is readily seen.

Argyle Gold Mining Company. Property on the north shore of Clear Water Bay, Lake of the Woods.

298-300.—Specimens with free gold.
301-306.—Rose quartz bearing gold.
307.—Bearing copper and silver, from Crow Duck Lake.
308-310.—Gold-bearing quartz.
311-313.—Quartz bearing galena.
314-332.—Gold-bearing quartz, from which excellent assays have been obtained.

Winnipeg Consolidated Gold Mining Company. Property, east shore of the Lake of the Woods, about 16 miles south-east of the Town of Rat Portage.

333-340.—Gold bearing decomposed quartz, free milling. The gold is readily seen in some of the specimens.